Amendments to the Specification

Amendment A

Please insert the following new paragraph at p. 10, after line 26 and immediately below the Title: *B. Compounds which block CMV dissemination.*

> In addition to antibodies, a variety of compounds can be used to inhibit US 28 or US28 homolog receptor-ligand interactions, including, without limitation, polypeptides, oligopeptides, polysaccharides, polynucleotides, lipids, small organic molecules (e.g., MW < 800, more preferably 300-600), and the like. Small organic molecules can be of a variety of chemical types including, but not limited to, sterols, nucleic acids, derivatives of purine and pyrimidine bases, β-lactams, aromatic compounds, heterocyclic compounds, carbocyclic compounds, oligo-N-substituted glycines, polycarbamates, oligosaccharides, lipids and amino acids, and derivatives and combinations thereof. Such compounds can be a natural product, a synthetic compound, or a chemical compound, or a combination of two or more substances. Typically, compounds are identified by high-through put screening of large libraries of compounds (e.g., combinatorial libraries). Methods for creating and screening such libraries are established and are described, for example, by Dolle and Nelson, J. (1999) *Combinatorial Chemistry* 1:235-282; Needels, *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90*: 10700 (1993); Ni, *et al J. Med. Chem., 39*: 1601 (1996); and in PCT publications WO 95/12608, WO 93/06121, WO 94/08051, WO 95/35503 and WO 95/30642, each of the foregoing references being incorporated herein by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

OK.

Amendment B

Please insert the following new paragraph at p. 8, after line 4, and immediately above the section titled GENERAL.

As used herein, "dissemination" refers to a detectable increase in viral titer or amount at sites other than the site of primary infection (inoculation), e.g., by transmission of virus from sites of primary infection or reactivation to secondary sites (e.g., tissues or organs).

OK